(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2858.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1801.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10.

THE captain Pacha has at length ſailed on the 26th of laſt month with his diviſion, conſiſting of two ſhips of the line, three frigates and 12 gun-boats. The day before yeſterday the vice-admiral ſailed alſo, with the ſecond diviſion which is not numerous, a third diviſion is to ſail in the courſe of a few days; all this naval force will immediately proceed to the coaſt of Egypt. If we can judge from appearances, the Porte is reſolved to make the greateſt efforts to get poſſeſſion of that country; preparations were never carried on with greater activity; people are employed day and night in fitting out a new armament, but notwithſtanding theſe diſpoſitions, it is doubted whether our government will accompliſh its object.—According to the laſt advices, the army of the grand vizier is entirely deſtroyed by the plague, famine and deſertion. There ſcarcely remain to this generaliſſimo a few hundreds of men, who ſerve him as an eſcort. On the other hand it is confirmed that the French have received a numerous reinforcement, which has been landed at Alexandria.

All the Engliſh ſettled here ſeem to apprehend ſome political change; a great number of them hold themſelves in readineſs to quit this capital. Mr. Spencer Smith will ſet out in a few days, on his return to London.

Lord Elgin, who for ſix months paſt has reſided in the Hotel de France, is to leave it in conſequence of a hint from the Porte. This ambaſſador has laid aſide his quality of envoy extraordinary, to aſſume that of ordinary miniſter of his Britannic majeſty. He will continue to manage the affairs of the Eaſt-India company.

STOCKHOLM, April 3.

As the Engliſh fleet may now proceed to make an attack on Sweden, his Swediſh majeſty has given orders that ſeveral more ſhips of the line and frigates ſhall be put in commiſſion at Carlſcrone, and the military preparations here are continued both day and night. The garriſon has been reinforced with ſeveral regiments of the line; and ſhould the Engliſh fleet attempt an attack on the Swediſh capital and fleet, it will find us prepared for a vigorous defence. Col. Ebbeltoft is appointed commander in chief of the fortreſs, and is ordered to fire on the Engliſh fleet with red hot balls as ſoon as it ſhall appear.

BREMEN, April 13.

The report that counter orders had been received by the Pruſſian troops is entirely falſe. A detachment of thoſe troops arrived here yeſterday morning, at ſeven o'clock, and took poſſeſſion of the two gates of the new town, and the bridge over the Weſer. About ten o'clock the battalion arrived, which immediately had quarters aſſigned it. Every thing here is quiet. To-morrow the regiment of Schladen will come, and the next day the other regiments.

HAMBURG, April 15.

Yeſterday morning arrived here lord Nelſon's captain, Mr. Doyle, from Copenhagen, and to-day proceeded on his journey with diſpatches to Berlin. He is the ſon of the general of that name.

PARIS, April 17.

ARMY OF EGYPT.

The maritime prefect of Egypt to the miniſter of the marine and of the colonies.

Alexandria, March 16.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

The Oſiris packet boat not having been able to ſet ſail yeſterday, I take advantage of this delay to inform you that the general in chief, Menou, arrived at Rhamanie on the 20th. It is ſaid that he there concentrated the army. We expect him before the 21ſt of March. If the Engliſh army has not re-embarked before that day, it will never re-embark. I have learnt nothing certain with regard to the number of the enemy's ſhips of war. It is ſaid that they have ſeveral merchant ſhips armed en flute, which makes the number of their ſhips of war appear much greater than it really is. It appears that at the utmoſt they have not more than nine. Health and reſpect.

(Signed) LE ROY.

The chief of military and movements, to the citizen maritime prefect of the 6th diſtrict, dated Alexandria, 15th Venioſe (March 16.)

CITIZEN PREFECT,

The 1ſt inſtant, at mid-day, the enemy's fleet was perceived from Alexandria: at firſt we reckoned about one hundred ſail, which on their approaching the ſhore, lay to, and in the night approached Aboukir. The fleet conſiſting of about two hundred ſail, among which were twenty-three large Engliſh ſhips, and a great number of light veſſels, moored in the morning of the 2d in the bay of Aboukir. The Engliſh cruiſing ſquadron, which blocked us up, joined it and left our ports open. The frigate La Regeneree, and the Lodi, took advantage of this ſituation to enter into the old port. La Regeneree moored at ten in the morning, and the Lodi at four in the afternoon of the 2d. La Regeneree, which left Rochefort the 15th February, with the Africaine, was ſeparated from that frigate by a guſt of wind from the eaſt, the day but one after their departure. The Africaine has not yet appeared.

In the morning of the 2d, the general of diviſion, Friant, commanding at Alexandria, ſet out for Aboukir, with a part of the garriſon. The 5th, at night, two frigates and a brig, belonging to the enemy, reſumed their cruiſing. While the fleet lay mooring at Aboukir, the wind ſet on freſh from the north, and the weather ſtormy. This wind raiſed ſuch a heavy ſwell in the road, that the enemy could not effect their landing before the 8th. In the morning of the 8th, the enemy filled all their landing boats with people, to the number of about 400. This force ſteered into the bay of Aboukir. It landed in very good order, and formed in battle array, the very minute it ſet foot on ſhore. Our diviſion performed prodigies of valour in oppoſing its landing, but was obliged to yield to ſuperiority of numbers. The enemy ſucceeded in landing from 6 to 7000 men, after a bloody battle, in which they muſt have loſt more than 1000 men, and in which the republic had 250 wounded or taken priſoners. The number of killed is very much leſs than that of the wounded: among the latter is the adjutant-general Martinet.

General Friant fell back towards Alexandria, to be always in readineſs, and in a ſituation to cover that place. The enemy had not then paſſed the Peninſula. The fort is ſupplied with a good garriſon, and will reſiſt their attempts. The brig Lodi has brought us an account of the concluſion of peace with the emperor, and of the arrival of the ſquadron of admiral Gantheaume in the Mediterranean. The days immediately after the landing were employed by the enemy in eſtabliſhing themſelves upon the Peninſula, after which they wiſhed to approach Alexandria. The advanced poſts had been exchanging ſhots for ſome days, but on the 13th the enemy attempting to take poſſeſſion of ſome important poſts, general Friant attacked them. The ſucceſs of the battle was equally divided the whole day; but having made an attempt to take the bridge of the canal of Alexandria, they were repulſed and obliged to abandon their operation. The engagement was warm. The enemy loſt from 2 to 3000 men, and we have not had more than 300 killed wounded and taken. Some deſerters have informed us, firſt, that the enemy's army conſiſts of 15,000 men, divided into 15 regiments, conſiſting of ſome French emigrants, Corſicans and Imperial troops, and the reſt Engliſh. Secondly, that the enemy's commanders were, by ſea admiral Keith; and, by land general Abercrombie.

The 14th the enemy made no movement.

The 15th in the morning, they attacked the fort of Aboukir.

Within theſe few days the garriſon of Alexandria has been reinforced, and now amounts to from 4 to 5000 men.

We expect, every day, the commander in chief, Menou, who, it is ſaid, will arrive to-morrow with the army. It is probable that the combined attack will ſucceed in forcing the enemy to re-embark, ſhould they not do ſo before.

The body of the enemy's fleet is at anchor at Aboukir. Five or ſix frigates and other light veſſels are there conſtantly which blockade the port, and cruiſe from Aboukir to Marabouk. Health and reſpect.

(Signed) GUIEN.

True copy,

VENCE, Maritime prefect.

LONDON, April 7.

A report yeſterday morning got into circulation, that Sir Robert Calder has proceeded to the Braſils, which valuable colony, it is ſaid, is to be held by England in truſt, during the continuance of the war, by conſent of the prince regent of Portugal. The original ſtatement of admiral Calder having failed in purſuit of Gantheaume's ſquadron was, it is added, circulated purpoſely to diſguiſe his real object.

We do not learn that lord Whitworth has yet departed for France.—It is ſaid Buonaparte has expreſſed a wiſh that a negotiation ſhould commence in London.

April 8.

A Ruſſian fleet of ſixteen men of war is ſaid to have lately made its appearance before Conſtantinople. The Porte, over-awed by ſuch force, is ſaid to have declined farther communication with the Engliſh miniſter; and lord Elgin, it is added, was preparing to leave the Turkiſh capital.—*Clef du Cabinet.*

April 18.

New President of America.

From the American papers which we have received down to the date of the 9th of March, we have given a correct copy of the ſpeech of Mr. Jefferſon, on entering his new office, which we have no doubt will be conſidered as extremely intereſting. Notwithſtanding what violent partizans have ſaid, and continue to ſay reſpecting the Anti-Gallican politics of this gentleman, we can trace nothing in his ſpeech (in a part of which he declares his political creed) that manifeſts an attachment to any one European nation more than another. The language it breathes is purely American, and ſo far as language may be conſidered a criterion by which to judge of a man's character, it beſpeaks the new preſident as attracted by no external ſyſtems of government, no foreign influence, but acting ſolely from the impulſe of a mind fully ſatisfied in the enjoyment of a great national good, and deeply apprehenſive of the conſequences likely to reſult from any experimental change.

Such is the medium through which we contemplate the preſent executive head of the American government; if it gives a falſe tincture to the object, our organs have been deceived, profeſſion is nothing, and Mr. Jefferſon is a hypocrite!

April 21.

Yeſterday afternoon, after this paper was at preſs, lieutenant-colonel Stewart, of the 49th regiment, arrived at the admiralty, with diſpatches from Sir Hyde Parker; the ſubſtance of which was communicated in the evening to the lord mayor by a letter from the firſt lord of the admiralty, of which the following is a copy:

"MY LORD,

"I have the honour to acquaint your lordſhip that the honourable lieut. col. Stewart arrived this day with diſpatches from admiral Sir Hyde Parker, containing the terms of an armiſtice concluded with the Daniſh government on the 9th inſtant, by which it is agreed, that no act of hoſtility ſhall be committed by either party on the coaſt of the different iſlands and provinces of Denmark and Jutland, for the ſpace of fourteen weeks; and fourteen days notice to be given before hoſtilities are recommenced. The court of Denmark has agreed to ſuſpend, during that period, her co-operation under the treaty of armed neutrality.

"I have the honour to be, my lord,

"Your lordſhip's humble ſervant,

ST. VINCENT.

Admiralty, April 20.

THE ARMISTICE.

"The Daniſh government on one part, and admiral Sir Hyde Parker, knight, commander in chief of his Britannic majeſty's naval force in the road of Copenhagen on the other, equally induced by ſentiments of humanity to put a ſtop to the effuſion of blood, and preſerve the city of Copenhagen from the calamitous conſequences of a continuation of hoſtilities, have mutually agreed to a ceſſation of arms.

"With this view his majeſty the king of Denmark has appointed major-general Erneſtus Frederick Walterſdorf, chamberlain to his Daniſh majeſty, and colonel of a regiment, and adjutant-general Hans Lindholm, as commiſſioners to conclude this armiſtice; and admiral Sir Hyde Parker has appointed on his part, Horatio lord Nelſon, knight of the order of the Bath, duke of Bronté in Sicily, grand croſs of the order of Ferdinand and Merit, knight of the Auſtrian order of the creſcent, and vice-admiral of the fleet of his Britannic majeſty; and alſo lieutenant-colonel William Stewart, commander of a detachment of land troops on board the fleet, which commiſſioners have this day met together, and after exchanging their full powers, agreed to the folowing conditions:

Article I. From the moment of the ſigning of this armiſtice, all hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe between the fleet under the command of admiral Sir Hyde Parker and the city of Copenhagen, and all armed ſhips and veſſels belonging to his Daniſh majeſty which ſhall be found in the road or harbour of that city, as alſo between the different iſlands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included.

Art. II. The armed ſhips and veſſels of his Daniſh majeſty ſhall remain in their preſent condition, as well with reſpect to the manner in which they are armed as the military poſition; and the treaty known by the name of the treaty of the armed neutrality, ſhall, ſo far as concerns the active co-operation of Denmark, remain ſuſpended ſo long as this armiſtice ſhall continue in force.

On the other hand, armed ſhips and veſſels under the command of admiral Sir Hyde Parker, ſhall in no manner whatever diſturb the city of Copenhagen, or the armed ſhips and veſſels of his Daniſh majeſty on the coaſts of the different iſlands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included; and to prevent every thing which may create diſturbance or ſuſpicion, ad-

miral Sir Hyde Parker shall on no account permit any ships or vessels, under his command, to approach within cannon shot of the armed ships or fortifications of his Danish majesty in the road of Copenhagen. This limitation shall however not extend to any ships which must necessarily pass and repass through the King's Deep.

Art. III. This armistice shall secure the city of Copenhagen, as also the coasts of Denmark, Jutland, and the islands, against the attack of any other fleet of war, which now or hereafter, during the continuance of this armistice, may be sent by his Britannic majesty into these seas.

Art. IV. The fleet of admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall be at liberty to procure from the city of Copenhagen and along the coasts of the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included, whatever may be wanted for the health and cure of the crews.

Art. V. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall engage to send on shore all the subjects of his Danish majesty which are at present on board the English fleet under his command; and the Danish government engages to account both for them and for the wounded which have been suffered to come on shore after the battle of the 2d. in the unfortunate case of the renewal of hostilities with Great-Britain.

Art. VI. The coasting trade of Denmark, with the different parts of the coast included within the extent of this armistice, shall in no manner be disturbed by any British armed ship or vessel, and admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall issue the necessary instructions to that purpose.

Art. VII. This armistice shall continue in force during the space of fourteen weeks from the day of its being signed by the contracting parties. After the expiration of that time, each of the said parties shall be at liberty to declare it terminated, and recommence hostilities, giving a previous notice of fourteen days.

The conditions of this armistice shall on every occasion, be explained in the most liberal and candid manner, in order to remove every ground of future dispute and facilitate the means of a restoration of friendship and good understanding between the two kingdoms.

In witness of this, we, the undersigned commissioners, according to our full powers, have signed and sealed with our arms the present armistice.

Given on board his Britannic majesty's ship the London, in the road of Copenhagen, April 9, 1801.

E. F. Waltersdorf, *Nelson, D. of Bronti,*
H. Lindholm, *W. Stewart.*

Ratified by me,

(Signed) *Hyde Parker*, Admiral, &c.

Admiralty-office, April 21.

Extract of a letter from admiral Sir Hyde Parker, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated on board of his majesty's ship London, in Copenhagen Road, the 9th April, 1801.

Sir,

"The hon. lieut. col. Stewart having volunteered his services, by being the bearer of these dispatches, I have accepted thereof, on a belief that it will be more expeditious than by sea.

"I have the pleasure to transmit an armistice concluded between the court of Denmark and myself.

"I mean, as soon as the disabled ships are refitted, and the worst of the wounded moved into the Holstein Danish ship of the line, which I have commissioned as an hospital ship, to proceed over the grounds into the Baltic, to put into execution the remaining part of my instructions.

"The Isis and Monarch being found in so bad a state from the late action, as to render it necessary to send them to England, to have their damages repaired, I shall send them home for that purpose with the Holstein hospital ship, which has the wounded and sick on board.

April 22.

This morning we again received Paris journals. They come down one day later than those we announced yesterday. Their contents are most interesting, but we hope will not receive confirmation. The official paper is not among those that have reached us, and until it shall arrive, or advices from our own commanders, we shall not be able to determine what degree of credit is due to the news given in the non-official journals of the 18th inst. which state that on the 20th March, the French in Egypt, commanded by Menou in person, attacked and defeated general Abercrombie's army, killing 3000 and taking 600 prisoners, and among the latter gen. Abercrombie himself. One of the accounts is from Malta, the other comes by way of Naples and Milan. Respecting the latter, it may be observed, that if there are no mistakes in the dates, the news must have reached Naples in 7 or 8 days from Egypt, for it would take about 3 days to travel from Naples to Milan. But on the whole there was sufficient time for the intelligence by one route or other to reach Paris. We cannot be long without a knowledge of the real state of matters in that quarter.

These papers contain a copy of the submission of the regency of Hanover to the terms enjoined by our *quondam* faithful ally, the king of Prussia.

The following extracts will put our readers in possession of every thing worthy of notice in the Paris journals that have reached us:—

Paris, April 17.

Letters received from Malta assert, that general Abercrombie, attacked at the same time by the garrison of Alexandria, and by gen. Menou in person, who fell upon the left of the enemy, with more than 10,000 men, and 30 pieces of artillery, has been completely routed. According to these letters, 3000 English remained on the field of battle, and 600 cut off by the French cavalry, were made prisoners. General Abercrombie is among the number of the latter. This battle is said to have taken place on the 20th March. *Journal les Defenseurs de la Patrie.*

VIENNA, March 28.

An extraordinary courier arrived here this day, sent from general Moreau to the archduke Charles: his passport stated, that he was to use the utmost speed by the way, being charged with dispatches of the greatest importance. We are assured that two divisions of the French army, those of generals Grouchi and Richepanse, are destined to traverse Hungary, in order to repair to the frontiers of Turkey, and compel the Ottoman Port to cede Egypt to France.

DEDHAM, May 19.

Melancholy Catastrophe!

A Mr. Jason Fairbanks, whose age is about 21 years, and a Miss Elizabeth Fales, of respectable families, both born and had lived near the centre of this town, had for a considerable time entertained an attachment towards each other; but it seems some obstacle had been in their way, either to an union in marriage, or to a tranquil enjoyment of their courtship. They had this day met, it seems, by agreement, in a thicket of birches, about 100 rods from her father's house, where they had frequently met before, to come (as he says) to a final determination. What particulars here passed between them, previous to the commission of the tragic acts, are uncertain. But, to the horror and consternation of her parents, and to the sympathizing grief of every one susceptible of the feelings of humanity, about three o'clock yesterday he came to their house (where he had unusually been before) all reeking with blood, and holding out at the same time, a knife yet warm with the crimson, to some one of the family!—with which, he said Eliza had killed herself, and that she then lay dead in the birches, (pointing to the spot) and that he had attempted to do the same with himself, but was unable! The amazement, the heart-distracting anguish, which seized on the parents, brothers and sisters of the hapless victim, at such a sight and relation, can better be conceived than described—when, hastening to the fatal place, they found, indeed, his melancholy tale but too true—Eliza, wreathing in her blood—when a few struggles and gasps finished the last sad efforts of her nature! Her body was cruelly mangled, having been stabbed in sundry places—cuts on her arm and hand, and her throat cut in a most shocking manner! Her piteous plaints were distinctly heard near a quarter of a mile by a number of young women, who knew her voice! Her companion, though he had walked to the house, had his own throat cut, with various stabs in his breast, bowels, &c. yet this morning, 8 o'clock, (May 19) we hear he is still alive, but in a most deplorable situation! A coroner's inquisition sat on the body of the deceased; but further particulars of this horrid, unprecedented catastrophe, are at present purposely omitted.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

A Salem paper says—"We hear that the Dock Root has been completely efficacious in the cure of a cancer, in the town of Gloucester."

WASHINGTON, May 28.

We hasten, with the least possible delay, to communicate to the public the following important letters respecting the disposition of Tripoli and Algiers, received by the secretary of state.

Extract of a letter from col. Humphreys to the secretary of state, dated April 14, 1801.

"I think I cannot display too much eagerness in communicating to you, by different conveyances, the news this moment received by me from Algiers. I hasten then to transmit copies of consul O'Brien's letter to the 6th instant, which came to me through the department of the first minister of state of his catholic majesty.—From the last of these letters you will learn, that the bey of Tripoli, having refused the mediation of Algiers, the presents sent from thence and the bills of consul Cathcart, was determined upon war against the United States, and was sending his cruisers to sea accordingly. It is devoutly to be wished that he may soon have reason to repent this wicked and rash proceeding at his leisure.—As it is a considerable time since consul Cathcart (whom I consider a very faithful and vigilant public officer) took the wise precaution of giving extensive advice of the great probability of this event, I cannot but hope that our unarmed merchant vessels will not be exposed to the hazard of falling into the possession of these pirates, but that they will rather be retained in port (however inconvenient or expensive it may be) until they can be protected by armed vessels of the United States, adequate to the purpose. On the policy of repelling force by force, and of blocking the ports of this aggressor, I can add little to the motives which I have already had the honour to offer. I may, however, just be allowed to say, that the circumstances seem more than at any former time to reduce us to the alternative of having a few frigates and light armed vessels in the Mediterranean, or of relinquishing our trade in it. To be at war with one of the Barbary powers, subjects our commerce to nearly the same risk as to be at war with all of them. To chastise that haughty but contemptible power who now dares first to insult us by its aggression, would certainly serve, not only as a salutary example to the other piratical states, but it would produce an almost incalculable effect in elevating our national character in the estimation of all Europe."

Algiers, the 5th of April, 1801.

Sir,

The Algerine corsairs are as yet all in port, and wait the result of the second mission to Constantinople. I hope something will come forward from the United States before they sail; if not, I have my fears. On the first instant, I sent to the dey, requesting he would permit a second letter to be written by his orders to the bashaw of Tripoli; he answered that his letter had certainly gone safe, and would answer the desired effect. April 5th—this morning at 8, A. M. the prime minister of Algiers sent a choux or constable to me, to inform me that the Americans were in arrears in their annuities nearly three years; that what has been sent lately is very trifling, and that the dey is not well pleased at the neglect or detention. I answered by my dragoman, to give my best respects to the prime minister; to inform him that in our last settlement we arranged the annuities for two years and nine months; that one year was considered by the United States to be omitted; that we had brought sundry stores since (in the Sophia and Washington) which were not counted; that great commissions of timber and other articles were wrote for or ordered by the regency on the annuities; that these articles, I expected, were preparing in the United States to be shipped for Algiers; that our rivers were frozen until March, and that by this time I expected said articles were shipped, and would of course come forward sufficient to answer all the requisite stipulations on the part of the United States, which were due to the regency.

The prime minister observed, that we were much in arrears, more so than is customary to admit any nation; that he hoped these requisite articles on the annuities would soon arrive at Algiers; that they were the chain of our friendship with this regency. This looks squally.

Sir, I am very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN.

The hon. William Smith, at Lisbon.

Algiers, the 6th of April, 1801.

Esteemed Sir,

Yesterday I received letters from consul Cathcart, dated Tripoli, the 19th and 26th of February. The bashaw of Tripoli has disregarded the friendly letters and interference of the dey of Algiers; has rejected to receive the presents I sent from Algiers. Consul Cathcart offered to give him bills, &c. to the amount of 25,000 dollars to gain time to have a reference to the United States; but this also was rejected. Our treaty is in a manner declared void, and the bashaw of Tripoli has sent his corsairs to sea, with an intent to capture Americans. He wants war, and he should have it. Even if he should accept of the bills, I have not money or credit to pay or answer them; further, it would be establishing an example for Algiers and Tunis to make greater demands, and I have no such powers to act without a reference, on such a great affair, to the government and Mr. Smith. I have sent many important papers on this business to Mr. Montgomery, to copy and forward, and am so hurried that I have not time to add more than to inform you of this impending danger, and to assure you, Sir, of the sincere regard and esteem of

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN.

Hon. col. Humphreys, at Madrid.

The requisite precaution should be taken. I have wrote circular letters on this event to the consuls in Spain, Gibraltar, and Mahon. Copy of this letter you will please to forward to the secretary of state and Mr. Smith.

BALTIMORE, May 26.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 11th states, that admiral Nelson was on the point of sailing for Revel, when the intelligence of the death of Paul I. arrived. It adds, that doubts were entertained whether he would proceed thither.

On the 11th, Lawriston, aid-de-camp of Buonaparte, passed through Hamburg, accompanied by lieutenant Berthier, of the consular guard, on their way to Copenhagen.

It is uncertain in what manner admiral Parker will act, in regard to proceeding up the Baltic, but government has lost no time in sending him instructions, which were forwarded by col. Stewart, who left London on Monday night on his return to Copenhagen. [*Late London paper.*]

May 27.

The French are about making an attack on the island of Jersey, and have for that purpose assembled on the neighbouring coast an army of 15,000 men. A number of gun-boats have been prepared at St. Maloes for the expedition.

An article from the Hague, of the 11th April, states that admiral Winter's fleet has every thing on board, and will sail in the course of the week.

May 29.

The president of the United States has displaced Mr. David Hopkins, marshal of this district, and appointed Mr. Reuben Etting to succeed him.

May 30.

COMMUNICATION.

A letter from commodore Dale, (by capt. Deagle) dated Norfolk, 28th inst. says, that every officer and every man belonging to the squadron, would regain on board that day; that he waited only for the frigate Philadelphia, and would, if she arrived, proceed to sea on the 1st of June. A gentleman who came passenger with capt. Deagle, reports, that the Philadelphia was going in as they came out from Hampton Road.

Such are the qualities of the ſquadron, and ſuch the experience, ſkill, and enterpriſe of the commanders and officers, that little doubt ought to be entertained of their puniſhing ſeverely any aggreſſions on the part of the Barbary powers againſt the United States.

June 1.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the Preſident of the United States.

S. Biſhop, collector of New-Haven, in Connecticut.

David L. Barnes, judge of Rhode-Iſland diſtrict.

Reuben Etting, marſhal for the diſtrict of Maryland.

By the Secretary of the Navy.

Woodbury Langdon is appointed navy agent at Portſmouth, N. H.

William Hunter is appointed navy agent at Savanna, (Geo.) in the place of Ebenezer Jackſon, reſigned.

A paper printed at Chilicothe, in the N. W. Territory, on the 30th ult. contains the following:—

"A report has been current, for ſeveral days, and which we fear is too well founded, that a ſmall ſquadron of Britiſh frigates had blockaded the port of Orleans; that the price of flour had fallen from 15 dollars a barrel to 5 dollars; and that thoſe who had taken down large quantities in expectation of an immediate ſale, had been obliged to ſtore it.

"A new brig, built at Marietta, having on board 800 barrels of flour, &c. &c. left that place laſt week, and is now going down the Ohio, bound for the Weſt-Indies, but, in conſequence of the blockade, will be detained at Orleans."

Annapolis, June 4.

By his EXCELLENCY

BENJAMIN OGLE,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of Maryland, did, by an act paſſed at November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, and for the regulation of the ſaid elections, and alſo to repeal the act of aſſembly therein mentioned, direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers, and inſtruments, containing the number of votes for repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, ſhould enumerate and aſcertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and perſon choſen as a repreſentative, and by proclamation, ſigned by the governor, and diſperſed through the ſtate, ſhould declare the names of the perſons duly elected as repreſentatives: We, in purſuance of the directions of the ſaid act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that JOHN CAMPBELL, Eſquire, was elected for the firſt diſtrict; RICHARD SPRIGG, junior, Eſquire, was elected for the ſecond diſtrict; THOMAS PLATER, Eſquire, was elected for the third diſtrict; DANIEL HEISTER, Eſquire, was elected for the fourth diſtrict; SAMUEL SMITH, Eſquire, was elected for the fifth diſtrict; JOHN ARCHER, Eſquire, was elected for the ſixth diſtrict; JOSEPH HOPPER NICHOLSON, Eſquire, was elected for the ſeventh diſtrict; and JOHN DENNIS, Eſquire, was elected for the eighth diſtrict.

Given in council, at the City of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the State of Maryland, this firſt day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and one.

BEN. OGLE.

By the Governor,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be publiſhed eight times in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Federaliſt, at the City of Waſhington, the Rights of Man, at Frederick-town, and in Mr. Cowan's paper, at Eaſton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

1

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has IMPORTED,

In the ſhip ORIENT, from MADEIRA,

A FEW of old London particular bill WINE, of the firſt quality, and fit for uſe, which will be diſpoſed of by the pipe, quarter caſk, or gallon.

He has likewiſe for ſale four years old Cogniac brandy, by the caſk or gallon, and a few caſks of London bottled porter.

June 2, 1801. 1

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by the ſubſcriber, living on the Head of Severn, a gray MARE, about 14 hands high, nine years old, foxed ears, and a long bob-tail, ſhe racks, trots, and gallops, and appears to have been worked. The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JANE URQUHART.

June 1, 1801. 1

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of HENRY BATEMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment.

AMZI BATEMAN, Adminiſtrator.

May 5, 1801. X

China, Glaſs, and Queen's ware Store.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public, that he has juſt received, and for ſale, at his ſtore between Mr. Munroe's and Mr. Wilkins's, a general and complete aſſortment of the above articles, which are too numerous to give in detail, but amongſt which are, ſome ſets of handſome china, in boxes, elegant cut wines, tumblers, goblets, decanters, &c. &c. He expects to receive in a ſhort time from Philadelphia, another aſſortment of glaſs and china, amongſt which there will be ſets of cups and ſaucers, which will be ſold by themſelves; being determined to keep up a regular and complete aſſortment of every article in the line, the public will always find them of the beſt quality, and on the loweſt terms.

He has juſt received excellent brandy, gin, ſpirit, loaf and brown ſugar, coffee, chocolate, teas, &c. &c.

WILLIAM W. BREWER.

May 27, 1801. 2

In CHANCERY, May 25, 1801.

ORDERED, That the ſale made by SAMUEL MOALE, truſtee for the ſale of the real eſtate of SAMUEL HEPBURN, mortgaged to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, ſhall be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn, on or before the 15th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, or ſerved on the ſaid Samuel Hepburn, before the end of June next.

The report ſtates, that a tract of land, in Montgomery county, called the HERMITAGE, containing ſeven hundred acres, was ſold for fifteen hundred pounds, current money.

True copy,

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

2

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcribers, appointed by law, having this day, agreeably to advertiſement, opened books for receiving ſubſcriptions for a bridge to be erected over the Eaſtern Branch, and the ſame being fully ſubſcribed, hereby give notice, that a meeting of the ſtockholders is requeſted to be held at Tunnicliff's hotel, in the City of Waſhington, on the ſecond Monday in July next, for the purpoſe of electing five directors for managing the concerns of ſaid company.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Dud'n.
THOMAS LAW,
WILLIAM M. DUNCANSON,
GEORGE WALKER.

Waſhington city, May 1, 1801. 3

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM SEFTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL WATKINS, Executor.

May 18, 1801. 3

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint-Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of JOHN SMITH, ſenior, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 18th day of November next, they may otherwiſe be excluded by law from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1801.

BENNET WALKER, Adminiſtrator de bonis non.

3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about the firſt of January laſt, negro JENNY, upwards of forty years of age, ſhe was formerly the property of Mr. THOMAS JONES, of this county, from whom I purchaſed her when ſhe had been upwards of twelve months run away, and was during part of that time in the neighbourhood of Herring Bay, where ſhe may be lurking at this time, or ſhe may have endeavoured to get off to the Suſquehanna, where ſhe has a mother living with Mr. Philip Thomas. Alſo, negro TOM, who calls himſelf TOM PEEL, run away about the third inſtant, he went off with permiſſion to look for the above negro Jenny, who he claims as his wife. Whoever will take up ſaid negroes, and ſecure them in any gaol, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive for negro Jenny EIGHT DOLLARS, and for negro Tom TWELVE DOLLARS, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK SKINNER.

Calvert county, April 28, 1801. 3X

Warning to Treſpaſſers.

NOTICE, I have purchaſed STRAWBERRY-HILL, near Annapolis, and hereby forewarn all perſons from hunting with either dog or gun, or cutting, or in any manner treſpaſſing thereon, as I am determined to put the law in force againſt all offenders.

WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, April 6, 1801. 3

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

G. DUVALL,

IF elected, will ſerve as an elector of the ſenate.—This information is given to contradict a report that he is not a candidate for that appointment.

X

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol, on the 17th day of March, 1801, a negro man by the name of SAM, as a runaway, who ſays he is free; he is about 25 years of age, a likely quick ſpoken fellow; his cloathing a ſailor's jacket and trouſers, old felt hat, and coarſe ſhoes, no other cloathing. His maſter is requeſted to come and take him away, or he will be ſold out for his priſon fees.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 28, 1801. 4X

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol, on the 6th day of this inſtant, a negro woman called BETT, about 30 years of age; her wearing apparel is a blue ſhalloon petticoat and jacket, and no other worth relating; ſhe ſays that ſhe belongs to WILLIAM BASS, a man in Carolina. Her maſter is requeſted to come and take her away, and pay her fees, or ſhe will be ſold.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 28, 1801. 4X

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, the following runaways, on the 25th of February laſt, TOM BOWLIN, a mulatto man, about twenty-two years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, his cloathing is an old blue jacket and trouſers, oſnabrig ſhirt, old ſhoes and ſtockings, and ſays that he belongs to LAFFET LAWFET, in the ſtate of New-York. ROBERT JACKSON, a black man, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, his cloathing is a blue over jacket, ſtriped ſwan down under ditto, blue cloth trouſers, oſnabrig ſhirt, old ſhoes and ſtockings, and ſays he belongs to JEREMIAH JOHNSON, in the ſtate of New-York. Their maſters are hereby requeſted to take them away by the twentieth of May next, or they will be ſold for their priſon fees and other charges, agreeable to law.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April, 1801. X

THERE are at the ſubſcriber's plantation, near the Governor's Bridge, two ſtray MARES, one a bay, about thirteen hands two inches high, three years old, bob-tail, cut mane and fore-top, foxed ears, and ſhod before; the other mouſe coloured, twelve hands high, about eight years old, ſwitch tail, full mane, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſhod before, and branded on the near thigh with the letter S. The owner or owners may have them on proving property and paying charges.

JOSEPH POWELL.

Prince-George's county, May 15, 1801. 3X

MAIL STAGE.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has commenced running a ſtage between Centre-Ville, in Queen-Anne's county, on the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland, to the city of Waſhington, by the way of Queen's-town, Shirk-town, and Broad Creek, Kent-Iſland, to Annapolis, twice a week, to wit: Leave Centre-Ville every Monday and Thurſday morning about five o'clock, and arrive early ſaid day in Annapolis; leave Annapolis every Tueſday and Friday morning about ſix o'clock, and arrive at Centre-Ville ſaid day in the afternoon. Line of ſtages to Waſhington City from Annapolis takes paſſengers from my ſtage on Tueſday, and any paſſengers that may leave the city of Waſhington on Thurſday will get a ready paſſage in my ſtage on Friday morning. The fare for each paſſenger from Centre-Ville to Annapolis, or from Annapolis to Centre-Ville, is two dollars and twenty-five cents, way paſſengers ſix cents per mile. The ſubſcriber hopes to meet with encouragement from a generous public, as he has provided himſelf with a good ſtage and horſes, together with a ſober and careful driver. The ſubſcriber has a ſtage to leave Eaſton, by the way of Centre-Ville, twice a week to Cheſter-town, there connects with a line to Philadelphia three times a week, ſo that travellers will not be detained from going to any part, as the ſubſcriber has at all times private ſingle and double carriages to hire to any part of the line. Four packets running to Baltimore every week, ſo that a paſſage is always ſure.

RICHARD NEWMAN.

Centre-Ville, April 1, 1801. 3

THE ſubſcriber takes an early opportunity to inform his friends that he intends to be a candidate for the office of ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county, at the next election, and reſpectfully ſolicits a continuance of their favours; he returns them his ſincere thanks for the honourable ſupport which he received at the laſt election, when he was fairly and honeſtly elected ſheriff of the county, but failed to obtain the commiſſion from an unexpected conſtruction of a deed which he had executed for a part of his real eſtate; every cauſe of diſpute on this ground will be removed in future, that the ſuffrages of his fellow-citizens may have their full effect. If choſen every care and attention will be paid to the duties of the office, which he truſts will be diſcharged with integrity, and in a manner ſatisfactory to all parties.

JASPER EDWARD TILLY.

South river, May 4, 1801. X

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons from employing, or in any manner dealing with, my negro man WILL, being determined to proſecute every perſon who ſhall do ſo from this date.

JOHN WELLS.

Annapolis, April 9, 1801. X

CITY TAVERN,
Sign of the Indian King and Queen,
ANNAPOLIS.

WILLIAM CATON

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received ſince his commencing his preſent buſineſs, and aſſures them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to give general ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to honour him with their cuſtom. His houſe is now completely provided with every neceſſary article of the beſt quality, and he ſolicits the encouragement and patronage of a generous public.

He has rented that large, airy, and commodious houſe lately occupied by Mrs. Mann, where ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging, diſtinct from his tavern, in a handſome ſtyle, at a reduced price, by the day, month, or year.

Having provided himſelf with the beſt hay and oats, he will take horſes to ſtand at livery, on the loweſt terms. He has alſo laid in a large quantity of ice for the ſummer ſeaſon. 6

LLOYD M. LOWE,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the houſe in Corn-Hill-ſtreet, formerly the property of Beriah Maybury, where he will take boarders by the day, week, month or year, and endeavour to give ſatisfaction.

He has alſo opened a grocery ſtore, where he keeps a general aſſortment of groceries of the beſt kind, which he will ſell for cath on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Annapolis, April 16, 1801. 6

THE ſubſcriber returns his moſt ſincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince he commenced buſineſs in this city, he has lately laid in a large aſſortment of the beſt timber, and can ſupply any perſon with waggons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new conſtruction, ſpinning-wheels, and ſcythe cradles, on the ſhorteſt notice; he likewiſe repairs carriages and Windſor chairs, with elegance and diſpatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to buſineſs, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be ſold on the loweſt terms for caſh. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801. 15

ALEXANDER WELSH,
Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has juſt removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above buſineſs. He aſſures the public, that every exertion will be uſed to deſerve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every deſcription.

N. B. Warranted watches, and ſome faſhionable articles in the jewellery line, for ſale. 14

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,

With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handſomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Aſſembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the Houſe of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the reſolutions of the general aſſembly, by which the memorialiſt has been appointed to reviſe and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this ſtate now in force, and inſpected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the ſame has been prepared with great labour, and diſtinguiſhed accuracy and ability."

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of September laſt, a ſtout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with ſtreight black hair like that of a white perſon; he had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers and a ſhort white kerſey coat, he alſo took with him ſome other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol in the ſtate of Maryland, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, and if taken out of the ſtate aforeſaid, and brought home, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned harbouring the ſaid fellow on their peril.

November 15, 1800. 23

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON's
Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Cree, wife of Mr. George M'Cree, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON's *celebrated*
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,
So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE
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